# GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

*Published Weekly by*

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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**NOTE TO TEACHERS:** The next issue of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS will be published upon the reopening of schools in October. The Bulletins are not issued during the summer vacation months. It will facilitate the handling and prompt mailing of the Bulletins in the fall if teachers will apply now for the Bulletins they need for next year. See application form following Bulletin No. 1.

*Photograph from Alice Ballantine Kirjassoff*

**FORMOSA FEARS FLOODS AS WELL AS EARTHQUAKES**

**Northern rivers, swollen by weeks of rain, threaten to add further devastation to earthquake-torn Formosa. The photograph shows a street in the Chinese quarter of Taihoku after a typhoon. These violent storms, another scourge of the island, sweep up without warning from the sea to the south (see Bulletin No. 1).**

**HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS**

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## Earthquake-Riddled Formosa, Isle of Head-Hunters and Camphor

THE recent earthquake disaster in Formosa, which killed or injured thousands, has spread destruction over 2,000 square miles in the northwestern part of the island.

Formosa, or Taiwan as the Japanese call it, is an island, nearly half the size of Ireland, situated where the Pacific Ocean merges into the China Sea. It is one of the loveliest islands of the Far East, and was named Ilha Formosa, or Beautiful Island, by early Portuguese explorers.

It is divided into two strikingly different regions by a mountain range that runs like a backbone down its middle. The mountains, which rise to 13,075 feet above sea level in Mt. Niitaka (Mt. Morrison on some maps), extend in the east to an almost harborless coast, dropping in sheer cliffs to the sea. This rugged coast has always afforded excellent protection to the savages inhabiting the mountain strongholds.

### Lies in Earthquake Zone

Because of the warm, moist climate, the mountains are clothed with thick forests of valuable timber, prized for building Japan's battleships and temples. One of the most important trees is the camphor laurel, source of camphor, which is in demand not only for medicinal purposes but in the lacquer industry, and for making celluloid and photographic films, as well as perfumes and insecticides.

To the west, the land slopes gently down to the sea in terraces and fertile plains well suited to the raising of rice, tea, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane. Over half of Taiwan's population of nearly 5,000,000 is engaged in agriculture. Two-thirds of the island's tea crop is the familiar Formosa oolong, shipped chiefly to America (see illustration, next page). The rest is the highly scented pouchong variety consumed largely in the East.

Life in Taiwan is not as peaceful as it appears on the surface. Although the recent earthquake was the most severe that has shaken the island since 1906, when nearly 1,500 lives were lost, earthquakes are all too common on the island, which lies in an "earthquake zone." During the twenty-four years ending in 1932, over 7,000 earthquakes were registered in Taiwan and the neighboring seas.

### Head-Hunting Natives Segregated

Earthquakes are not the only disasters which afflict this beautiful island. Terrific typhoons sweep over it annually, frequently destroying sugar, tea and other crops; while in the rainy season the short, swift rivers often flood the surrounding country.

Not the least of Taiwan's troubles have been caused by its aborigines, reputed to be of Malay origin. These fierce men were a scourge to Dutch, Spanish and Chinese settlers, and lastly to the Japanese. In the days of clipper ships, Taiwan, in the path of oriental commerce, was a bugbear to captains. Mariners, shipwrecked on the island, were brutally murdered by the natives.

Since 1895, when Japan took Taiwan from China, the Japanese have gone far toward cleaning up the island, fighting malaria with hospitals, ignorance with public schools, and inadequate transportation with railroads, bridges and ports. Progress was hindered by savage head-hunters who sallied forth from thatched mud huts in mountain fastnesses to descend unexpectedly on unwary engineers, camphor



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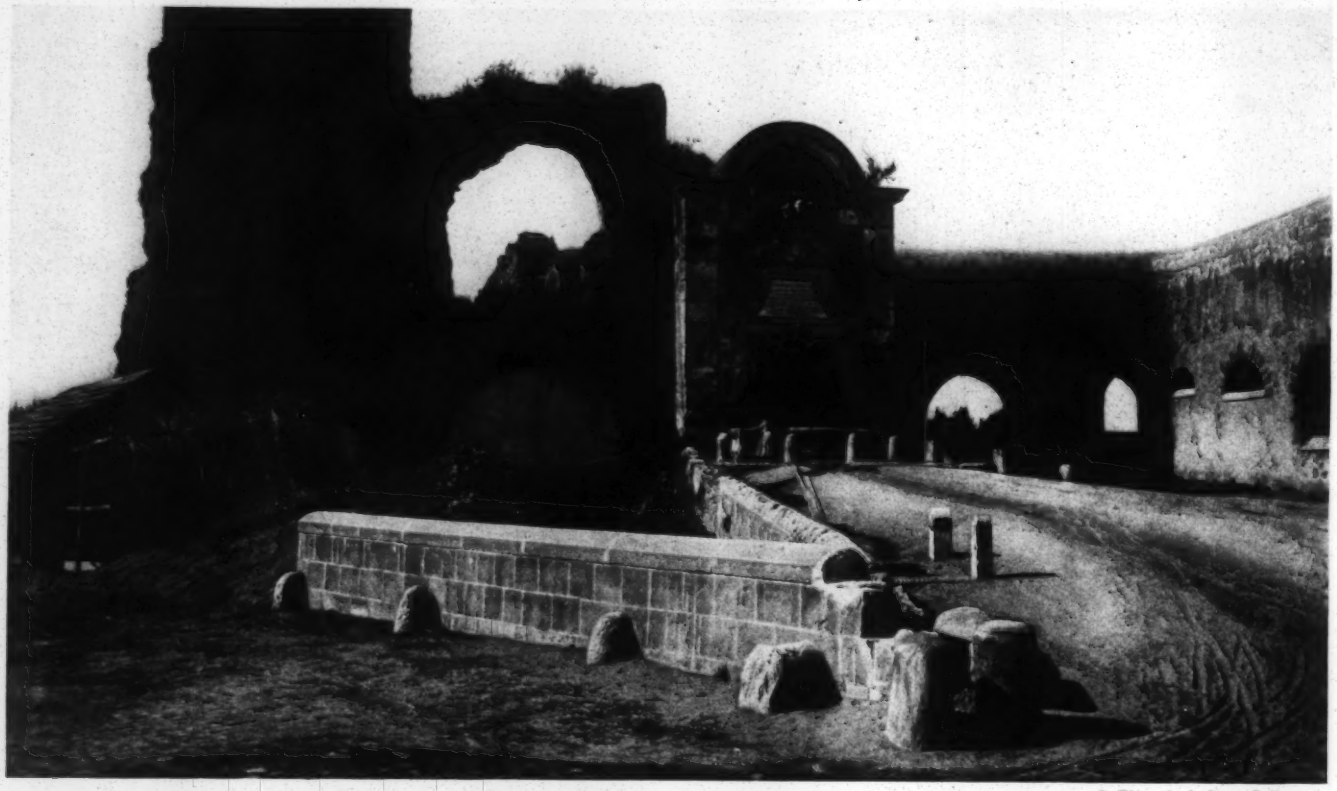

© *Elmendorf, from Galloway*

**THE VIA APPIA, REACHING FROM ROME TO BRINDISI, WAS QUEEN OF ROMAN ROADS**

**Construction was begun in 312 B.C. by Appius Claudius, "the blind," and the road was finished some seventy years later. Roman law forbade burial within the city walls so all roads leading out of Rome became avenues of death. The first miles of the Via Appia are lined with the ruins of magnificent tombs. The same law caused less wealthy Christians to bury their dead in catacombs (see Bulletin No. 4).**

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## N. E. A. Convention Will Meet in Denver

DENVER, often called the "Convention City," will entertain the National Education Association this summer at its seventy-third annual convention, from June 30 to July 5.

After the long, dusty trek across the prairie States, visitors from the east will be greeted by shaded streets, green lawns, wide parks, and white buildings. Water is precious when the annual rainfall is only 14 inches, yet Denver has the reputation of being one of the cleanest cities in the world. Careful irrigation has produced luxuriant gardens where once there were dry sagebrush flats with not a tree in sight.

### A City of Parks

Level plains stretch eastward from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and Denver lies in this open country, some 15 or 20 miles from the mountains. Although the country is as flat as a floor, yet it is as high above sea level as many a mountain top. A plate on one of the steps of the State Capitol records an elevation of exactly one mile (see illustration, next page).

Denver has been built around a single magnificent view. Parks, streets, and house windows have been planned to frame the mighty range of the Continental Divide. It is a picture that will last forever and yet never be the same, as shifting clouds vary the tones of light and shadow. Jagged peaks, snow-capped in winter and deep blue under summer skies, edge the western horizon from Longs Peak in the north to Pikes Peak in the south. Cheesman Park is a fine vantage point for the full panorama. In the Cheesman Memorial building in the park is a bronze finder that identifies the separate peaks.

There are no less than thirty-eight parks in Denver, equipped with tennis courts, golf courses, playgrounds, and lakes for swimming and skating. In addition to these there are the Denver Mountain Parks, a municipal system of forty-four mountain parks created and maintained by the city of Denver. One hundred miles of good auto roads connect the parks, which are all within a day's trip from the city. They include Lookout Mountain, where "Buffalo Bill" (William F. Cody) is buried; Genesee Park, where mountain sheep, elk and buffalo roam undisturbed; Evergreen, with its mountain golf course, and the weird Park of the Red Rocks.

### Center for Industry and Commerce

Rumors of gold brought Georgia prospectors to Cherry Creek in 1858. The gold soon petered out, but three clusters of cabins, christened respectively Montana, St. Charles, and Auraria, formed the nucleus of Denver. Eastern Colorado was then part of the Territory of Kansas, and Denver City was named for the governor of the territory. The smallest mining town was a "city" in those days—symptom of the optimism of gold rush years. Their names dot the map of the west—Central City, Canon City, Virginia City, Silver City.

When gold and silver were discovered in the Colorado Rockies, Denver became the prosperous commercial center for a vast and wealthy region. Isolation and slow, expensive transportation forced the city into industry. To-day Denver's factories and markets, unhampered by rival cities (the nearest, Omaha and Kansas City, are over 500 miles away), serve a wide territory. Freight cars of seven railway lines roll into Denver, bringing sheep, cattle, grains, fruits, and vegetables. Industries developed to meet such wide needs are necessarily diversified. Lumber,



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gatherers, and rice planters. Their skulls made proud additions to the hunters' gruesome collections.

Japan began a strong campaign to keep the aborigines in check, segregating them by means of electrified wire fences, many miles long. At first the head-hunters thwarted Japanese plans by digging under the fences, or short-circuiting them. As the need for more timberland grew, the fences were advanced, driving the savages inland. To-day, the practice of head-hunting is rapidly dying out. The aborigines are attending schools, accepting medical attention, and learning to cultivate rice and to raise silkworms and cattle.

The area that bore the brunt of the earthquake is located north of Taichu, a city of 42,000, in the heart of the rice-growing district in the western central part of Taiwan.

Note: Illustrated material about Formosa will be found in: "Formosa the Beautiful," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1920; "The Geography of Medicine," September, 1917; and "The World's Most Valuable Water Crop (Oysters)," March, 1913.

**Bulletin No. 1, May 13, 1935.**

## NOTE TO TEACHERS

The attached blank may be used in ordering Bulletins for the coming year:

School Service Department,
National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.

Kindly send ..... copies weekly of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for the school year of 1935-36 for classroom use, to

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I am a teacher in ..... School ..... grade

Enclose 25 cents for each annual subscription.

*Photograph from Alice Ballantine Kirjassoff*

**FORMOSA OOLONG FOR AMERICAN TEA TABLES**

**Tea is a major crop in agricultural Formosa. Two-thirds of the tea raised is the familiar oolong variety which is shipped chiefly to the United States. In this Formosa warehouse, coolies are packing the tea in lead boxes to protect it from salt air and contaminating odors during shipment.**

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## International Geneva

THE new palace of the League of Nations, set on a hill above the blue waters of the Lake of Geneva, is nearing completion. The permanent Secretariat hopes to move into its annex this summer, and the great central hall will probably be ready for the meeting of the Assembly in September.

The seven million dollar structure in white stone is almost as vast as the Palace of Versailles. It consists of a central unit containing the Assembly Hall, and two wings projecting forward to form a court. One houses the Library, and the other the Council Room, with an adjoining annex for the offices of the Secretariat.

The Assembly, which meets once a year, is composed of three representatives from each member of the League. The chief executive body is the Council, which has six permanent members and ten elected members, and meets three times a year. The social and humanitarian work of the League is carried on by the permanent staff of the Secretariat.

### Every Language Heard on the Streets

Although not a member of the League, the United States has an important position in Geneva. It is represented in the great world conferences held there, participates in the work of some of the League committees, and recently became a member of the International Labor Organization which cooperates closely with the League.

Geneva has become a mecca for thousands of internationally minded visitors. During League sessions they crowd the galleries, mingling with statesmen of all nations. Never before in history have so many world figures gathered repeatedly in a single place. Students from all over the world attend the Geneva summer schools. In the cafés, in the parks, on the bathing beach, all languages may be heard.

The quiet old city of Geneva clusters around the southwestern end of the Lake of Geneva, where the sparkling Rhône rushes out of the lake to join the milky, glacier waters of the Arve.

Many of the newer hotels and apartment houses face wide quais or promenades along the north shore of the lake. Here one may sit beneath the lindens and watch white sailboats skim over the lake. From the opposite shore rise the steep roofs of the ancient Cité, crowned by the towers and spire of the Cathedral of St. Peter. On this single hill, circled by strong walls and a deep moat, medieval Geneva defended her independence. Behind the city the sharp ridge of the Salève edges the skyline. Above and beyond, so remote that it seems to float among the clouds, soars the snowy crest of Mont Blanc.

### Champion of Freedom

Graceful bridges cross the lake and the river, joining the old town on the left bank with the newer town on the right. Anchored in midstream, between the two, is the tiny Île Jean-Jacques Rousseau, dedicated to one of the city's most famous citizens.

Geneva's bridges have not always been an asset. Caesar, campaigning against the Helvetians, drove them over the Rhône, destroyed their bridge, and built a Roman town on the hill above the lake. Northern armies, marching to conquest in Italy, found it convenient to cross the Rhône at Geneva. After centuries of



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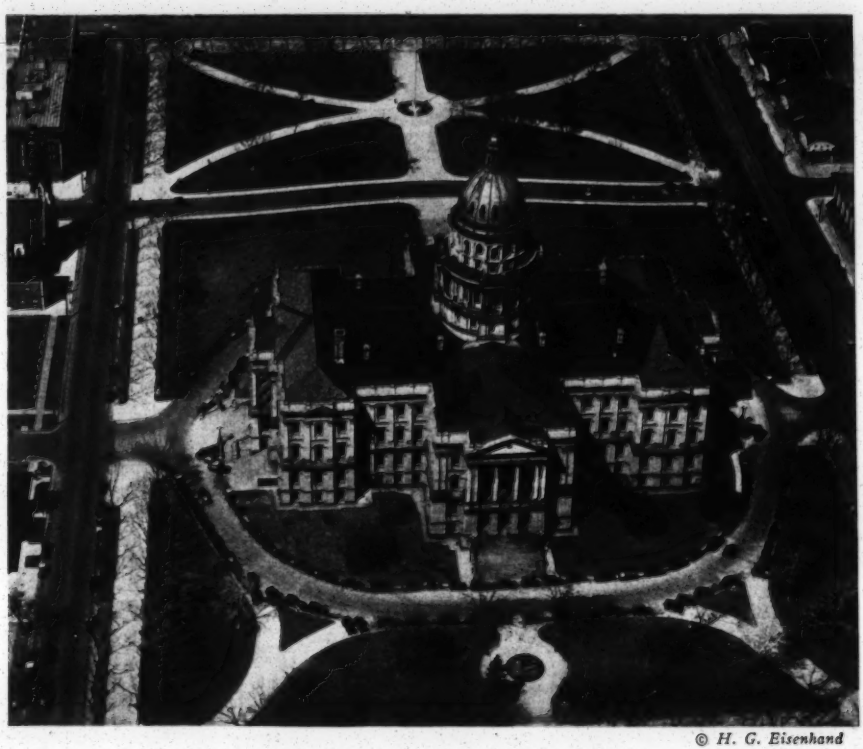
flour, bricks, machinery, meats, paints, and automobile tires are only a few of the products.

Denver's school system is famous, particularly the "Denver Plan" for teachers' salaries, scaling remuneration according to training and experience rather than according to the grade taught. The Opportunity School, open night and day, offers high school instruction and vocational training to men and women of all ages. Most of the State's institutions of higher learning are grouped near the capital. There is Denver University in the city, the University of Colorado at Boulder, the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, and Colorado College at Colorado Springs.

Note: Students interested in Colorado will find valuable material in the following: "Western National Parks Invite America Out of Doors," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1934; "Pieces of Silver," September, 1933; "Men and Gold," April, 1933; "Colorado, a Barrier That Became a Goal," July, 1932; "Photographing the Marvels of the West in Colors," June, 1928; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; "Pirate Rivers and Their Prizes," July, 1926; "Western Views in the Land of the Best," April, 1923; "The Fight at the Timber-Line," August, 1922; "The Scenery of North America," April, 1922; "The Origin of American State Names," August, 1920; "A Mind's-Eye Map of America," June, 1920; and "The Land of the Best," April, 1916.

**Bulletin No. 2, May 13, 1935.**



© *H. G. Eisenhand*

**COLORADO'S CAPITOL IS A MILE HIGH**

**Built of Colorado granite, with Colorado gold covering the dome, the State Capitol faces Denver's new Civic Center. A gold plate on one of the steps leading to the front door of the capitol marks a point exactly one mile—5,280 feet—above sea level.**

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## Catacombs Used as Tombs, Hideouts, and Sheepfolds

ALTHOUGH the world's unexplored patches are rapidly shrinking, places of mystery still exist. Dramatic proof of this was shown recently when five boys were lost for several days in the Roman catacombs.

These underground cemeteries of the early Christians honeycomb the countryside surrounding Rome and undermine part of the city itself—a network of narrow, tomb-lined corridors extending many miles.

Due to excellent guides, lights, and observing the necessary precaution of not straying away from one's party, getting lost is a comparatively rare experience in the catacombs.

### Catacombs Impressed Dickens

Confused by the numerous turnings, crossings and recrossings of these melancholy tunnels, one could, however, wander for days and drop of exhaustion and starvation before regaining an entrance. Something of this thought occurred to Charles Dickens, who wrote, "Good heaven, if in a sudden fit of madness, he (the guide) should dash the torches out, or if he should be seized with a fit, what would become of us!"

Unlike catacombs of many other countries, those of Rome did not originate from abandoned quarries. They were excavated expressly for burial places by the early Christians. Roman laws forbade burial inside the city walls. In Rome's heyday, the Via Appia and other splendid roads leading out from the Imperial City across a then populous Campagna were lined for miles with magnificent mausoleums containing the ashes of wealthy Romans. Near these same highways, Christians interred their dead in rock graves.

Wealthy Christians donated some of the burial plots. Poor but democratic Christians clubbed together to purchase others. When they had filled the surface of a plot with graves, they employed the same principle of expansion used in modern skyscraper basements and subways. They dug another layer of graves beneath the first, connecting them by stairs. Gravediggers sometimes excavated on five successive levels, burrowing like moles at a depth of 75 feet, but generally they stayed between 20 and 50 feet, digging only three or four levels.

### More Than 500 Miles of Passages

Although Rome's catacombs, numbering over 40, do not reach beyond the third milestone, their intricate network is estimated to cover more than 500 miles. Among the largest and most famous of the Roman catacombs are those of St. Calixtus, of which some fourteen miles have been explored.

Tombs in the Roman catacombs are reputed to number several millions. Following a monk's glimmering torch down damp tunnels, originally built just wide enough to admit two men carrying a bier, even the casual visitor cannot fail to be stunned by long vistas of tombs, or recesses, piled up like shop shelves one above another, sometimes to twelve ranges, on both sides of the corridor.

Some are still sealed with marble slabs, but more are empty, their riches plundered, even the bones carried away as relics. Some of the tombs bear inscriptions and symbolic paintings. Still others are marked only by lamps, pieces of drinking glasses, and other objects pressed in the fresh plaster. Little phials containing a reddish-brown substance have been found. This was once thought to be the blood of martyrs, but is now explained as a perfumed substance used to counteract the odor of decay.

### Catacombs Rediscovered by Accident

Here and there, tomb-lined galleries expand into vaults or chapels where funeral feasts were celebrated. Some of these chapels are gruesomely adorned with mosaics of skulls and festoons of thighbones, presided over by skeletons in monks' robes tied to the walls.

In the third century, persecuted Christians began to seek refuge and to hold religious meetings in the catacombs, entering them through secret entrances in sand pits and quarries. In the catacombs of St. Calixtus they descended by stairs which ended abruptly and continued downward by a ladder handed up to them by confederates below. In spite of all precautions, worshippers were frequently betrayed and massacred. Once, when a large congregation of Christian men, women, and children entered a catacomb, pagan officials walled up both the entrance and exit.

After the fourth century, A. D., Christians began to bury their dead in and about basilicas,



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struggle against Burgundians, Franks, Germans, and Savoyards, the city won its independence in 1530, becoming a world champion of liberty.

Voltaire retired to nearby Ferney when driven from France; Madame de Staël, exiled by Napoleon, returned to her father's estate outside the city at Coppet; John Knox took refuge within the walls. The massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought hundreds of French Huguenots. Calvin stopped to spend a night and stayed to establish a state.

Under the shadow of the old Cité, against an ancient Roman bulwark, a modern rampart has been built. It is the International Monument of the Reformation, dedicated to the four great figures of Calvin, Farel, Bèze, and Knox.

The Cité, with its steep streets, stone steps, dark courts, and gloomy buildings, is crowded with history. There is the cathedral where the great Reformation leaders preached, the college Calvin and Bèze founded, the Hôtel de Ville, where, in 1864, the International Red Cross was organized. Geneva by this time had joined the Swiss Confederation, and the Red Cross adopted as its emblem the Swiss flag with colors reversed. The quiet square of the Bourg de Four, shaded by ancient chestnut trees, was for centuries the social and business center of Geneva.

To-day business occupies the lower town, along the two banks of the river. Here are the shopkeepers and artisans, who have ever been the backbone of Geneva's solid prosperity. Traditional crafts are the making of watches, clocks, jewelry, enamel ware, and music boxes, and engraving. Rousseau's father was a watchmaker, and the son was apprenticed to an engraver when he ran away to France.

Note: For supplementary reading and additional photographs of Switzerland, see: "Manless Alpine Climbing," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1934; "Youth Explores Its World," May, 1934; "Skiing in Switzerland's Realm of Winter Sports," March, 1933; "Flights from Arctic to Equator," April, 1932; "Rediscovering the Rhine," July, 1925; "Amid the Snows of Switzerland," March, 1922; "The Millennial City (Geneva)," June, 1919; "The Citizen Army of Switzerland," November, 1915; and "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," August, 1913.

**Bulletin No. 3, May 13, 1935.**

*Photo by S. G. Wehrli*

**ANCIENT CHILLON GUARDS THE LAKE OF GENEVA**

**The castle stands on an islet at the far end of the lake from Geneva. In one of its dungeons the Geneva patriot, François Bonivard, was imprisoned for four years. Byron's famous "Prisoner of Chillon" resembles the real hero in name only. Montreux lies in the background, and above it towers the ragged edge of the Dent du Midi.**

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## St. George, Bermuda, Bids for New Sea Trade

ST. GEORGE, ancient capital of Bermuda, is making a bold bid to recapture its former importance as the first port and harbor of this Atlantic British colony.

A new channel, the Town Cut, has been dredged deeper and wider so that, like a miniature Panama Canal, it now permits passage of large ocean liners into the land-encircled St. George Harbor. Heretofore, tenders have met steamships outside and taken passengers to the town by a circuitous route, passing a number of picturesque wrecks that make the harbor a graveyard of wooden and steel hulks.

As Hamilton, the capital city, has risen in importance, historic St. George has become a pleasant, dreamy backwater—haunt of vacationists, scientists, artists, and camera enthusiasts.

### Rich with Four Centuries of History

St. George is a colorful town, mellow in historical associations that link it to England and the United States. It was the only municipality in the Bermudas until the latter part of the eighteenth century, the capital until 1815—the year of Waterloo—and the seat of the first representative government in any British colony. Its first General Assembly met on August 1, 1620, nearly five months before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the stormy Massachusetts coast.

The American Civil War turned St. George into a boom town. It was a center for English blockade runners carrying cargoes of war materials from England to the Southern States in return for shipments of cotton. Spies and adventurers, secessionists, speculators and sailors rubbed elbows along its winding streets and lanes. Money was so plentiful that merchants are said to have swept it on the floor behind their counters until the day's business was over, when banknotes, bills, and coins were shovelled into safes.

Modern civilization and progress have not disturbed the tranquillity and old-world atmosphere of St. George. Palatial hotels and modern villas look down over narrow, curving walks and lanes bordered by white coral cottages of quaint architecture, smothered under bougainvillea and flaming hibiscus. At night it is a fairybook scene. So clear is the air that the moonlight, spilling over the oddly-shaped roofs of the lower town, seems to cover them with white cake frosting. Then it is that one thinks of the old streets, running in all directions, whose names express an Alice-in-Wonderland charm: "Shinbone Alley," "Featherbed Alley," "Old Maid's Lane" and the wicked sound of "South Prison Road."

### Railways Stop at Edge of Town

As in many European towns, the railway stops short of St. George proper. From the railroad station to the central Market Square one must take either a horse carriage or a bicycle, but never an automobile.

Except for a few trucks, motor cars have been prohibited in the colony since 1908, after a series of petitions from residents had brought about the ban. One of these, signed by 112 American hotel guests, bore the signatures of Woodrow Wilson, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), and Rear Admiral Upshur, U. S. N. The future President of the United States worded the petition.

A visitor to St. George soon seeks out old St. Peter's Church, one of the oldest religious edifices in the New World. Built in 1619, the original altar table of red cedar is still in use, and the church has a beautiful christening bowl presented by Governor Brown of Salem, Massachusetts, who ruled Bermuda from 1782 to 1788. Historic also is the home of the Scottish Masonic St. George Lodge No. 200, chartered in 1797. Originally the old State House, the building was erected in 1614 of hard limestone blocks, with walls two feet thick.

In St. George, Tom Moore, the Irish bard, wrote some of his loveliest odes during a sojourn as Registrar of the Court of Admiralty in Bermuda. The "Nea" of these odes is said to have been Hester Louisa Tucker, daughter of an old and influential island family. Her home is a crumbling ruin to-day and Tom Moore's place of residence is unknown, but his poetry has immortalized their idyl. Philip Freneau, "Poet of the Revolution," stayed at St. George for six months in 1772, as the guest of the Governor. His verses "To Amanda" were addressed to his host's charming daughter.

A white marble tablet in the beautiful Somers Gardens reawakens memories of Bermuda's early Colonial days. It stands in memory of the man after whom St. George is named, and reads: "Near this spot was interred in the year 1610 the heart of the Heroic Admiral Sir George Somers, Kt., who nobly sacrificed his life to carry succour to the infant and suffering plantation, now the State of Virginia."



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instead of in catacombs, and by 410 they stopped using catacombs as burial places entirely. Instead they began to revere them as sacred shrines, making pilgrimages to them. Pilgrims flocked into these human ant hills in such numbers that entrances had to be enlarged, stairs widened, and airshafts sunk to ventilate the chapels.

In the sixth century the catacombs were ransacked by Goths, and in the eighth century by Lombards. This incited the Popes later to carry off most of the remaining bodies and place them for safe-keeping in the churches of Rome. At least thirty-eight wagon loads of bones were deposited on one occasion in the rededicated Pantheon.

After the middle of the ninth century, emptied of their attractions for pilgrims, most of the catacombs became neglected and forgotten, and shepherds pasturing their sheep on the Campagne used them as sheepfolds.

Their rediscovery happened centuries later by accident. In 1578 some workmen, digging in a vineyard, suddenly fell into a gallery of graves with inscriptions and frescoes. The end of the nineteenth century ushered in a period of scientific exploration of these "silent cities." Their interest lies not only in religious appeal but in secular objects found in the graves whch throw light on the lives of early Christians.

Note: Photographs and further references to Rome and to catacombs will be found in: "Redemption of the Pontine Marshes," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1934; "Perennial Geographer (Vergil)," October, 1930; "Man and Nature Paint Italian Scenes in Prodigal Colors (color insert)," April, 1928; "Navigating the *Norge* from Rome to the North Pole and Beyond," August, 1927; "Zigzagging across Sicily," September, 1924; "The Story and the Legends of the Pontine Marshes" and "Italy, Land of History and Romance (duotone insert)," April, 1924; "The Splendor of Rome," June, 1922; "From London to Australia by Aëroplane," March, 1921; and "Inexhaustible Italy," October, 1916.

**Bulletin No. 4, May 13, 1935.**

*Photograph by Emil P. Albrecht*

**CASTEL SANT' ANGELO WAS HADRIAN'S TOMB**

**Very different from the crowded catacombs is the impressive tomb built for Roman emperors. It was later converted into a fortress as defense against invading Goths. The circular structure overlooks the Tiber, and is approached by the Ponte Sant' Angelo with its ten colossal statues of angels.**

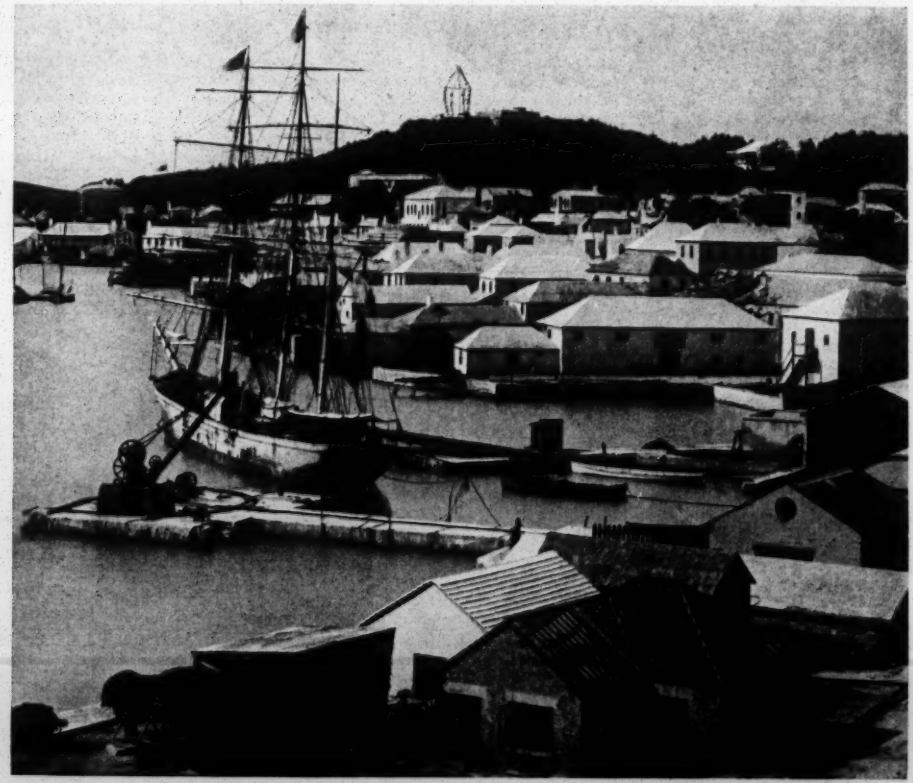
Somers Gardens are full of tropical trees and plants luxuriating in Bermuda's mean yearly temperature of 70 degrees. A curiosity in the gardens is a poinciana tree which, many years ago, had its trunk split during a storm. To save the tree, chains were bound round the branches. The wounds healed, and the tree continued to grow so that little by little the chains have become embedded in the substance of the tree.

In 1932, a Meteorological Station was opened at Fort George, at the western entrance of the town. The meteorological services of the United States, Canada, and England cooperated in inaugurating this station, which occupies an unusually favorable position close to the borderline of two different types of air streams.

Off Nonsuch Island, near St. George, Dr. William Beebe conducted his remarkable deep-sea dives in the Bathysphere during 1930, 1932, and 1934. Last year, his expedition, sponsored by the New York Zoological Society and the National Geographic Society, discovered unknown species of deep-sea fish and investigated the habits of little known denizens of the depths. For his first two expeditions, Dr. Beebe's laboratory was on Nonsuch Island, but, as that island is now set aside as an orphanage, Dr. Beebe made his 1934 headquarters near the new Biological Station on St. Georges Island.

Note: Bermuda and some of Great Britain's colonies in the West Indies are described in the following: "Hunting Useful Plants in the Caribbean" and "The Society's New Caribbean Map," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1934; "Skypaths Through Latin America," January, 1931; "Jamaica, The Isle of Many Rivers," January, 1927; "The Haunts of the Caribbean Corsairs" and "On the Shores of the Caribbean," February, 1922; and "The Islands of Bermuda," January, 1922.

**Bulletin No. 5, May 13, 1935.**



*Photograph by N. E. Lusher and Son*
(from Florence Root-Foster)

**INNER HARBOR AT ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA**

**The former capital of Bermuda has dredged a new channel for its land-locked harbor so that large steamers can land their cargoes at its docks. Previously passengers and freight had to be transferred to lighters outside the harbor entrance.**